THEY'RE ENEMIES NO MORE.

Charles L. Baum in the Field as a Candi date for the Legislature.

RESULT OF A SIDEWALK CHAT.

Judge Cobb an Interested Observer-His Interest in Members of Legislature Governed by His Love of Senatorial Honors.

IFROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.

To the list of aspirants for political honors in Lancaster county, as published in the BEE Tuesday morning, must now be added the name of Charles L. Baum. who, under the handling of his brother Nimrod, the close companion of his huntng and fishing tours, has entered the race for a seat in the tegislature. It is not many years since, that Baum, acting as the banner bearer of a strong opposition to the ring, was elected to the legislature in the tace of violent abuse by a paper controlled by the man that now stands at his back. There are men, still influential in politics, who remember the sudden and surprising change in tone on the part of that paper that followed a certain sidewalk conference in which Mr. Baum and his present political guide were participants, and which is supposed to have had considerable to do with making them both look at affairs of state through the same eye-glasses. And these men are uncharitable enough to insinuate that from the alliance then formed has sprung Mr. Baum's hopes of again representing Lancaster county in the legisla-ture to the satisfaction of his newspaper

Meantime Judge Cobb looks on askance. His chances of climbing into a seat in the United States senate hang on a slender thread of circumstances which he is justly fearful may be broken by the rude jostling of the local place-hunters. It is not Judge Cobb's intention to encourage any of his Laneaster county friends to become candidates for office aside from the legislature. On the contrary, he will expressly discourage it. With his friends he would much prefer to be in a position to say to delegations in the state convention from other coun-

"Send men to the legislature who will tote for me for United States senator and I will give you aid in the nomination of your candidates for other places."
It may be on account of this that Sec.

retary Roggen is so outspoken in his declaration that he is not looking for political preferment. Mr. Roggen says has been in the harness long enough to learn that the profit is light and honors empty, and he proposes to enter some business this winter at which he can at least earn something besides a mere liv ing. He is known to have some idea of organizing a stock company to build a hotel on the plan of the Pax-ton at Omaha, and stands ready to pay a good rental for such a building and run it himself. Roggen, in the role of Boniface, would be popular with Nebraskans, and the house in which he installed himself would do well. There are contingencies, however, in the eyent of which, the genial secretary of state might cast his good resolutions to the winds, and boldly proclaim his desire for the gubernatorial chair, or something of that sort. For instance, if Mayor Burr should insist on making his foriorn hope fight for Governor Dawes' place, Mr. Roggen might feel called worn to destroy in might feel called upon to destroy him, by shying his own easter into the ring. This would be done, of course, to clear the road for Cobb, not that Roggen loves Burr less, but Cobb more. The probability of such a slaughter being necessary between is sayy slight, as it seems however, is very slight, as it seems well understood in the Cobb camp that Burr realizes that he has no chance of success, and will not start in

MEETING OF THE STATE FAIR BOARD. The board of managers of the State Agricultural society held a meeting in this city yesterday, at which a resolution was adopted calling on the members of congress from Nebraska to render every possible assistance toward securing the immediate passage of the Scott bill to regulate the manufacture of bogus but-. The action of Dr. Billings in regard to hog cholera experiments was warmly endorsed. Considerable time was occupied by Mr. W. L. May, of Fremont, who explained his proposed fishery exhibition at the next state fair, and asked the managers to provide a suitable building. At their previous meeting the board appropriated \$500 for this purpose, but the plans of the structure, as presented by Mr. May, call for an expenditure of \$1,200. It seemed to be the wish of all the members to do whatever is necessary toward making the exhibition a pleasing novelty, and the matter was referred to Mr. J. D. Macfarland with power to act. This will assure the erection of the building, as Macfarland is known to favor the project. Mr. May's wish is to have the exhibit placed near the headquarter's building, where it will be accessible to every visitor, and to make it complete in every feature. He will have living specimens of all procurable fish, as well as the nets, hooks and other devices used to catch them, and arrange the whole so that it will not only be pleasthe members to do whatever is necessary the whole so that it will not only be ple ing to the sight but instructive to the mind. Mr. May's position as vice presi-dent of the American Fisheries associa-tion, gives him unusual facilities for obtaining a complete collection, and when he left the BEE man yesterday, it was his avowed intention to labor unceasingly until the fair opens to that end.

A sneak thief invaded Brakeman Moore's room at Mrs. Farrell's boarding house on Q street about 2 o'clock yester day morning, and stole a suit of clothes. Moore awoke just as the thief was leaving, and, without waiting to dress, gave him a hot race to Tenth street where the stolen clothes were recovered. The sight of Moore flying along the street with his white night garments fluttering in the

winte night garments fluttering in the wind, was the basis of a first class ghost story until the police report knocked the romance out of it.

James Allshup was assessed \$9.70 in police court yesterday for being drunk and disorderly and using abusive language toward inoffensive people.

A large gang of bridge carpenters were sent to Ashland yesterday to work on the bridge across the Platte on the B. & M. cut-off between Omaha and the main

The union cigarmakers employed in this city have adopted the eight-hour schedule. As the men are all working on

the ''piece'' system, there is no objection by the manufacturers. Major Franklin, acting as agent of the Louis Tent company, has leased to the G. A. R. reunion committee 800 large tents for use at the reunion to be held at

Grand Island this summer. The Plum Creek bank is a new financial Institution in Dawson county, in which John S. Stuckey, George B. Dan and A. H. Stuckey are the controlling spirits. The capital is \$30,000.

Ex-County Treasurer Graham became

the owner yesterday of the Majors' building, at the corner of Tenth and Q streets. The property changed hands at

Clerk Johnson, of the Commercial hotel, has gone to New York to meet a young lady whom Dame Rumor says is travelling from England to keep a matrimonial engagement made with Mr. Johnson some years ago.

The furniture in the option shop of H. Jones & Co., on Teath street, was yanked

out yesterday by Mr. Thomas Lowery, who is a silent partner in the firm. Business has not been profitable, and the office will be closed to-morrow.

Henry Chauncey, late head waiter at the Paxton, has taken charge of the dining room at the Windsor and put in a new crew of servants from Omaha dining room at the Windsor and put in a new crew of servants from Omaha, making a revolution in that part of the business, that will be appreciated especially by traveling men, with whom Chauncey is a universal favorite.

John Van Valkenburgh, supreme grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, for the world, went through Lincoln yesterday on his return from the California coast, to his home in Indiana.

STATE ARRIVALS. J. M. Garrett, Aurora; E. J. Moore, Hastings; J. H. Campbell, Omaha; John Stewart, Kearney; D. L. Barlass, Hast-ings; Jos. Spetts, Milford; H. T. Jones, S. C. Burlinger and J. P. Dunham, Sew-ard; John Cagney, T. J. Sullivan and E. Toomey, Plattsmouth.

Layers of stone containing some of the supposed human footprints lately found near Lake Managya, in Nicaragua, have been sent to the Vienna Natural History museum. The stone is a volcanic tula, and the impressions are extremely sharp and distinct, and, if genuine footprints, prove the existence of man in Central America at a very remote period.

Safe to take, prompt to cure-Red Star Cough Cure. No opiates and no poisons

Dominion experts state that in a tew years the United States will have a monopoly of the trade with the Spanish West Indies unless Canada is placed on a more favorable footing.

PILES: PILES: PILES
A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itehin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the Intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poulitice, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.
Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or mailed on receipt of 50 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman

A citizen of Millview, Va., killed a sixfoot moceasin snake last week that had a wire collar around its neck, to which was attached a button with these words: "Don't tread on me!" As this was the motto of the famous revolutionary "Cul-pepper Minute Men," and as the button was probably from one of their uniforms, the question arises as to the probable age of this peculiar serpent.

Oarsmen, bicyclists and all athletes testify that they derive benefit from St. Ja-

* * * * Delicate diseases or either sex radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for book. Address, World's Dis-pensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is said that shingles can be made fire-proof by setting the butts into a trough of water in which half a bushel each of lime and salt and six pounds of potash have been dissolved.

Purify Your Blood.

Among spring preparations, do you neglect that which is most important to all—your own body. During the winter the blood absorbs many impurities, which, if not expelled, are liable to break out in scrofula or other disease. The best spring medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels every impurity from the blood, the body. Sold by all druggists.

Sylvester Haws, who makes as good boots as any other shoemaker at Cazeno-yia, N. Y., if not better, is 80 years old. He was the tax collector last year.

Angostura Bitters are endorsed by all the leading physicians and chemists, for their purity and wholesomeness. Beware of counteeits and ask your druggist and grocer for the genuine article, prepared by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The werther of late has been so exceptionally severe in the south of England that large numbers of returning song birds have been frozen to death.

In making the assertion that Pozzoni's medicated complexion powder is entirely free from injurious or deadly poisons, we do it upon the authority of a thorough chemical analysis. It is one of the oldest face powders in American market, and is used in the famalies of some of our most prominent medical men who have personally acknowledged to the proprie-tor that they not only considered it harm-less, but esteemed it highly beneficial in every respect. Sold by all druggists.

Berlin has of late years boycotted French styles to such an extent that only a dozen Parisian modistes and cooks are to-day doing business there.

Hungarian grass is a warm-weather plant, and delights in a warm soil. It should not, therefore, be sown until the season is well advanced. A bushel of seed is about the proper proportion for an acre. It grows very quickly, and kills out the weeds as well, leaving the ground clean when cut off dean when cut off.

Failure of clover seeding on sandy soil is often due to lack of potash. Wood ashes in such case are quite as helpful to the clover crop as gypsum, and when-ever both can be had they should be sown together. Leached ashes are also good, but need to be applied by the wagon-load to effect much benefit.

In January, 1885, his big scholars gave a Wilson county school teacher a ducking. He has just received \$3,000 damages. This was in Kansas.

<u>TUTT'S</u>

25 YEARS IN USE. The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age! SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Less of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull senantion in the head, with a dull senantion in the head part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fuliness after eating, with a distinction to exertion of bedy or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizxiness, Fluttering at the Heart. Dots before the eyes, Headach ever the right eye, Restlessness, with attal dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the bedy to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tenic Action on the Bigsett ve Organs, Hegular Stocis are produced. Frice Sec. 44 Murray St. N. V. TUTT'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA Renovates the body, makes healthy fiesh, strengthens the weak, repairs the wastes of the system with pure blood and hard muscle;

\$1. Sold by druggists. OF FICE 44 Murray St., New York.

FIELD AND FARM.

A Model Nebraska Farm. Yanktown Press: Geogre Kohls, resident of Cedar county, Nebraska, and the owner of 1,500 acres of land in that county [and in Yankton county, Dakota, is laying out a large amount of work for the season. He will raise 500 acres of corn, 200 of oats, 80 of flax, 40 of millet, 100 of wheat. His wheat is up and looking well. He has 20 seres in timothy, clover and red top, which has furnished hay and pasturage for eighteen years. Mr. Kohls works from eight to ten teams through the year. He has besides 47 horses, 1 Normal stallion worth \$1,000, 150 grade cattle, 100 hogs, mostly breeders. He has 1,200 acres enclosed with wire and board fences, 30 acres of hog vasture, 10 acres of wal-nut trees from 12 to 15 years old, 1,000 apple trees from which he has sold fruit for several years. He will break 80 acres of new ground this year and sow it to flax. Mr. Kohls has an artesian well on his farm 500 feet deep, which spouts wa-ter lifteen feet high through a two inch pipe. In sinking this well coal was struck, and Mr. Kohls is now sinking a second prospect hole, which is now 360 feet, and he is daily expecting to tap the coal vein. This coal find is near St. Helena. Mr. Kohls has resided on this farm twentylive years.

Condition of Live Stock. From the latest report of the department of agriculture at Washington (April) the condition of horses is shown to be good. They have passed the winter and entered the spring in better condi-tion than usual, both in health and flesh. In the western and northwestern states the condition is reported exceptionally

good.

Reports relative to cattle show Reports relative to cattle show good condition, many of them relatively high condition, in nearly all the northern states, from the Atlantic coast to the Missouri river, while it also ranks high in Nebraska and Dakota. Some New York returns are exceptionally low, though an average condition exists there. The con-dition in Onio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota is high. So much has been said of losses in cattle in Kansas and some other western ranges that the actual per centage of loss to the whole number is extracted. Colorado lost 6 per cent, Arizona 5, and Kansas 3, while California, Oregon and Nevada lost 4 per cent, New Mexico 5, Indian Territory 6, Wyoming 4, and Texas 6 per cent of the whole number. Taking the southern states of Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South and North Carolina, the average for the whole of these states is over 64 per cent. The total number of cattle is reported at 45,510,630 head. Of these 1,659,357 have died, or an average of 4 per cent for the whole country.

The condition of sheep is generally good. The average loss from exposure and disease is 7 per cent. Texas and Arkansas show the greatest losses—13 per cent. The southern states previously mentioned show losses of from 10 to 12 per cent. The whole loss for the country is 3,313,746 out of an aggregate

of 48,322,331 head. Hogs are reported generally healthy. Swine in the west are reported in good health and vigorous. The greatest per cent of loss is in the southern states, that in Florida reaching 25 per cent. Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have suffered the most severe losses north, the average being nearly 16 per cent. The whole loss out of 46,092,043 swine is 5,892,447 head.

Observations of Tree Life. The department of agriculture in its forestry division has prepared a schedule for observations of tree life, and, accompanying it, of weather conditions, for the purpose of aiding an interest in forestry work and to arrive at certain reestry work and to arrive sults explained on the schedules. It is desirable that these schedules should be large number of persons, and everybody interested will be welcome to apply to the department for the blanks. As the season is rather advanced not all the points required may be taken this year, but even a partial report will be acceptable. The schedule may be obtained by addressing the com-missioner of agriculture, Washington,

Potatoes Again-Single Eyes. John Rhodes in Prairie Farmer: The potato is not a seed, but a part of the root of the plant, and the future crop depends much more on the soil and cultivation necessary to produce a vigorous plant than on the size of the piece planted. Still there is no getting around the fact that a large piece planted will start much more vigorous sprouts than little slices. In patient experiments in growing potatoes for the last twenty years my greatest blunder has been in cutting sets down to single eyes. I was taught to do so and only abandoned it after repeated proofs of its fallacy. Much of the trouble comes from dry ground, which extracts the moisture from the cut side of the plant, moisture from the cut side of the plant, where there is no skin to retain natural juices. Result: The set curls up, looks like a dried peach and does not grow. But the most mischief is done by heavy rains and wet ground. Cutting a potato induces decay. A large part of the skin (nature's protector) is gone, hence a large portion of the sets rot, and the few which do grow are so injured in vitality as to do grow are so injured in vitality as to produce tiny spindling plants, a sure and easy prey to the voracious bug. The smallest whole potatoes are worth more smallest whole potatoes are worth more than the largest cut down to single eyes to plant. Please pay no attention to the theory that the whole potato will send up multitudes of little sprouts from each eye. It will do no such thing, but will only send up such sprouts as it can vigorously support; the rest of the eyes remain dormant. I like large, whole sets best when they are very cheap. I want to ask readers to test by planting cut single eyes, side by side, in alternate rows with uncut small potatoes. I plow deep, spread with small potatoes. I plow deep, spread with horse manure, hog manure or ashes; work with sulky cultivator four inches deep, and cover with some tool, one drill

Hints and Suggestions. Different breeds of sheep should not be kept together, as the same conditions are

not equally suited to all. Keep no more animals than can be comfortably accommodated; otherwise they prove an expense rather than profi-

By using comb foundation the labor of the bees will be materially lessened, as it requires as much work to produce wax as

young pigs, as they grow very rapidly after the weather begins to become warm. If allowed plenty of grass, or other bulky food, and a mess of ground oats, scalded, at night, they will require no other kind of grain. Now is an excellent time to push the

One bushel of salt, two of lime, and five of good earth make an excellent com-post, but should be in bulk for three or four months under cover. A connecticut farmer states that he keeps fodder best by salting it. He salts it after it is thoroughly dry, and finds the stalks free from the mold, while stock set it with more avidity.

eat it with more avidity. The early lambs will begin to reach the market in May, but advantage should be taken of the short time intervening to allow them plenty of grain, and thereby force them as rapidly as possible.

It is unjust to make the pig a synonym for all that is filthy and low. He is nat-urally a neat animal, and is entitled to a clean bed instead of being required to live in a manure pit and wallow in the Flour of sulphur sprinkled over the

backs of animals troubled with tice or woodticks, will soon relieve them of these unpleasant parasites. Several applications may prove necessary before eradi

cating them. A colt thoroughly accustomed to halter A colt thoroughly accustomed to halter before it is weaned is half broken. The halter may be placed upon it any time after it is a month old, as at that age everything is new to it, and it is more tolerant of handling.

When prices go below the point of profitable production on any grain or stock enough farmers abandon it to bring it up again in a year or two, and the man who keeps right on is pretty sure of two or three years of good prices. By feeding rich fodder 1-year-old sheep will increase in weight more rapidly than

will increase in weight more rapidly than when older. While they will fatten also at this age the flesh is not esteemed as when older, as it is more watery. Lambs taken very young and fed high are fat-tened and made palatable, but when fattened for profit, as well as other animals

should be matured in growth first. Cabbage seed varies considerably in size. Experiments made at the Agricultural experiment station in Geneva, New York, during 1885, have shown no per-ceptible difference in the results from larger and smaller seed. Seed gathered before fully ripe seems to produce fuller heads than that fully matured. These hints prove of value to the gardener who

grows his own seed.

Americans probably invest more money in farming tools than any other people. By the census of 1880 the value of agri-cultural implements made the previous year was \$68,000.000. Ten years is a long life to the average farm tools, and many are worthless after three or four years use or rust. It is probable that the en-tire amount invested in farm tools now in use is nearly or quite \$1,000,000,000.

If cabbage is properly set out it suffers little by the operation, and after a few days growth will generally be more rapid than one not transplanted. But so often is this work poorly done that it is worth while to grow some of the late, large varieties by sowing seeds in hills three or four in a place where the plants are needed. As soon as they get large enough all but the best are removed and transplanted elsewhere.

Do not be in too much hurry to get in

beans, melons, squash, or pumpkins, as frosts often occur in May. The frosts may be only slight, but such tender plants are very easily injured. Egg plants should not be set out even when the nights are cool. Sweet potatoes do not endure frost, but should be transplanted as easily as the temperature of the soil will permit, as they require plenty of time to mature large tubers.

An old farmer has said that corn meal fed to animals the first thirty days of their going to grass was worth \$3 per bushel if carefully fed; that animals thus fed would gain fifty pounds the first thirty days on grass if led one quart of meal daily at night and what hay they would eat, while the same animals, if turned out and not fed any thing but grass, would lose fifty pounds thus making a clear gain of 100 pounds in the animal in the first thirty days at

When two or three different kinds of grasses are sown together for pasture many vacant spaces may be filled up, as each particular variety will find the kind of soil best adapted to its rigorous growth, the consequences being that the sod will be the thicker.

Good seed, properly planted, starts out a vigorous, healthy plant, and sends it into a strong and rapid growth the season through, thus if a large measure insuring a good crop. It is not enough that a part of the seed be good while a portion is inferior. Where the stalls are on the ground

concrete made of the best water, lime and clean, sharp sand make a substantial and durable floor. It must have a descent of two, or three inches, with the same side descent for the gutter, which should be at least a foot wide. Grass will not injure a pear orchard if

fertilizers be used upon the grass, but the peach orchard should be kept clean and well cultivated. Orchards are injured, however, when stock have the use of the grass for grazing, the constant trampling of the orchard being detrimental. In a good crop of corn not planted too thickly the weight of grain and cob will exceed that of fodder when both are dry.

In drilled corn the reverse of this is true, mainly because corn in drills is usually too thick and there is too large a proportion of stalks without ears. When bees are swarming it is the old colony leaving the hive and abandoning the stores to the younger members. The

old queen goes with them, and they seek a new location, with nothing for a beginning except what honey they fill themselves with as they take their departure. Barnyard manure may be imicated by thoroughly composting with a cord of seasoned meadow muck or some substitute, 65 pounds of crude nitrate of soda,2 bushels of wood ashes, 1 peck of common salt, 10 pounds of fine bone meal, 2

quarts of plaster and 10 pounds of epsom The ground for celery must be very rich, and should be made ready a month previous to setting out plants, as it serves to give better results, the manure being less heating, and danger from drought partially avoided. The finer the manure the better, and it should be rich and free

from useless materials. Keep the temperature of the hot-bed not over 85 degrees. A lower temperature is best in warm weather, but the heat should depend upon the kind of plants used in it. The bed must have plenty of air, must not be kept too moist, and the plants should be thinned out as

soon as they become too thick. Both red and black raspberries are inclined to grow too many canes, and will bear better if part removed. The side shoots of red raspberries may be used for new plantations, but with black caps new plants are better derived from roots which forms the tips inserted in the grass

grown the previous season. In making compost the principal object should be to have the material in fine condition. As compost is usually a mixture of quite a number of materials, and also best when perfectly decomposed, it serves better for young plants that are tender, and is much superior to stable manure for use in the flower garden.

Most crops, excepting clover, derive their food mainly from the first five or six inches in depth of soil. If we can keep the surface fertile nothing more is needed. Pulverizing the subsoil by the subsoil plow is useful mainly to enable it to hold more moisture and to open it so that roots may godown in search of it. so that roots may go down in search of it.

The success or failure of a farmer generally hinges upon his skill in managing hired help. The farmer who is a good judge of human nature can get along smoothly with his help and get the most labor out of it. Scarcely any two hands can be managed alike successfully. One is ambitious while the other is indolent; some are pleasant and agreeable, while is ambitious while the other is indolent; some are pleasant and agreeable, while others are petulant and ill-natured; a few are found who work will interest, while many only try to kill time and secure their wages. Goods hands save up their earnings and so have sufficient capital to secure homes for themselves, while the poorer class of laborers remain

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria, ANOTHER MOBBY DEAD.

Quinter in Distance.

Quinter in Distance.

The histoner seeming feesing for the Kharkoo region of Russia, quinine is considered of no account for the cure of chilis and fever. The Khaskoo doctor catches a mess of live crabe, pours whiskey over them until they become hilariously drunk, and then puts them in a hot oven. After being well dried, they are pulverized, shells and all and administered in drachm doses. Where the crabe most abound in this country, in the waters of the Eastern shore of Maryland and the Eastern shore of Virginia, the inhabitants have long since abandoned the use of quinine and consibly resort to prevention in the use of pure whiskey. In the malarial sections of the great the malarial sections of the great West, Southwest and South, this once amed remedy is now looked upon as worse than the disease. In territories where the sirgin sod is first broken, the malarial poison exuding therefrom spreads pesti-lence far and near. Years ago in the homes or the first settlers, an admixture of whiskey and quinine was the favorite dose for the chills, but after years of dosing in whiskey and quinine was the favorite does for the chills, but after years of dosing in this crude manner, quinine has long since been given up and whiskey only remains in the fissk, for family, and medicinal use. Experience taught these settlers long ago, that the amount of quinine required to drive out the malarial poison in the blood, left in its place, if not a worse poison, a condition of the system made worse instead of better. The effects of the quinine were clearly defined in long continued headaches, disordered stomachs, clouded mental faculties, disturbed sleep, and morbid appetite, and the only virtue discovered in its use they thought attributable to the whiskey in the mixture. The medical, profession has very gratefully modified its belief in quinine as a specific Gaillard's Medical Journal, October, 1835, containing an article by 'L. B. Anderson, M. D., Norfolk, Va., in which the learned dooter uses is emphatic language: "I hope I ma, be pardoned for saying that the present empirical use of quinine is worthy of the darkest period of the dark ages. It is a blighting shame and diagrace to our profession." The people exposed to malarta now fortify their systems against the approach and inroads of the diseases proceeding from it, and by systems against the approach and inroads of the diseases preceding from it, and by the use of pure unadulterated stimulant ward off attack. Now that Duffy's pure mait whiskey is the only absolutely pure whiskey, free from fusel oil, as has been tested by chemists, it is the recogn zed cure in malarial attacks and so recognized by the people and the medical profession

DKUNKENMESS Or the Liquor Habit, Positively

Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderategirinker or an aiconolic wreck. It has been given in thousands of cases, and in every instance a perfect cure has followed. It never falls. The system once impregnated with the Species, it becomes an utter impossibility for the liquor appetite to exist.

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lexirable route to the rich wheat fields and pastoral
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STALED prajouls will be received by the ofty of Hastings, Nebraska, until 10 ofder a. m. May 18, 1888, for the furnishing, erection and completion of a system of water works for the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Said system of water works to be furnished and built in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the City Clerk of the city of Hastings, Nebraska.

Proposals will be received on any or all of the following items.

Ist—Furnishing and completing open well, or furnishing and completing ergine bouse, boiler house and stack.

3d—Furnishing and completing foundation and base of stand pipe.

4th—Furnishing and completing stand pipe.

5th—Furnishing and setting up machinery and boilers.

boilers.
6th -Furnishing cast iron pipe and special castings.
7th—Furnishing kalamein pipe.
8th—Furnishing hydrants, gates and gate

boxes.

9th—Furnishing lead and oakum and excavat-ing, and laying pipes, hydrants, gates and gate

boxes.

The contract price of said system of water works completed not to exceed the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of one thousand dollars on each of the items bid on, as security for the filling of a good acceptable bond the sum of which shall not be less than full amount of contract price.

the sum of which shall not be less than full amount of contract price.

The City Council reserves the right to reject any or all bids or any parts of bids.

Proposals should be addressed to J. D. Mines, City Clerk of Hastings, Nebraska, and marked "Proposals for Water Works."

By order of the City Council of Hastings, Nebraska, this 23th day of April, A. D. 1886.

Bidders may submit their own plans and specifications with methods for obtaining pumping and storing the necessary water supply, but in every case the plan of pipe, hydrants, valves, &c., to remain the same as per plaus and specifications now on file in the office of the City Council will not pay for any plans and specifications furnished by bidders.

S. SAWUEL ALEXANDER, Mayor.

J. D. Mines, City Clerk.

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Railway Time Table. OMAHA. The following is the time of arrival and de-parture of trains by Central Standard time at the local depots. Trains of the C. St. P., M. & O. arrive and depart from their depot. corner of 14th and Webster streets; trains on the B. & M., C., B. & Q. and K. C., St. J. & C. B. from the B. & M. depot; all others from the Union Pacific depot.

BRIDGE TRAINS. BRIDGE TRAINS.

Bridge trains will leave U. P. depot at 6:35—
B7:35-8:00-8:40-8:50-B 10:00-11:00 a. m., B
1:00-1:20-1:50-2:00-3:00-B 4:00-5:30-5:336:10-7:90-11:10 p. m.

Leave transfor for Omaha at 7:12-B 8:15-9:30
-9:42-B 10:35-10:37-11:37 a.2 m.; 1:37-2:132:37-3:30-3:37-4:37-5:50-0:12-7:20-7:508:51-11:52 p. m.

8:5 :- 11:52 p. m. CONNECTING LINES. Arrival and department Bruns.

CRICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

CRICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

D 9:15 A, M

B 5:30 P. M

B 7:00 P. M CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN. D 9:15 A. B 7:00 P.

CHICAGO S. BURLINGTON & QUINOY.

A. M. B 6:30 A. M.

B 6:30 A. M.

A 7:40 C. M. B 9:15 A. M C 6:40 P. M CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

D 9:15 A. M
B 7:00 P. M A 10:00 A. M C 8:55 P. M A 3:00 P. M SIOUX CITY & PACIFIC. A 7:80 A. M A 6:25 P. M Arrive

6:408 Depart. SOUTHWARD. Arrive

A.M. P. M. MISSOURI PACIFIC A.M. P. M.
10:30a ... Day Express. 6:25d ... 8:46b ... Kight Express. 6:25d ... 8:45b

B. C. ST. J. & C. B.

9:20a 8:45b ... Via Plattamouth. 7:00d 7:10 NORTHWARD. Depart. Arrive

A.M. P. M. C., B. & Q. A.M. P. M. 9 20 6:00 Via Piattsie uth.... 9:20 7 10 STOCK YARDS TRAINS will leave U. P. depot. Omaha, at 6:40—8:25— 10:45—10:55 a. m.; 2:40—3:50—5:25 p. m. Leave Stock Yards for Omaha at 7:55—10:25 a. 12:01—1:29—4:40—5:07—6:20 p. m. Nors—A trains daily; B, daily except Sunday; C daily except Saturday; D, daily except Monday.

A. M. P. M. C. ST. P., M. & O. A. M. P. M. 8:15a Stoux City Express 5:45c Oakland Accommod'n 10:39a

Depart. BASTWARD.

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